The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,612.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	15	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between 8 annas and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTEE NOSSE BEH, MUJUNGA AND MOZAMBIQUE VIA ADEN.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will despatch the S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,050 Tons, 300 H. P., as above, on SATURDAY, the 23rd September 1876.

Passengers and Cargo can also be booked by the Punjaub, for London, Algiers, Lisbon, Suez, Hodeida and Jeddah, changing at Aden to the S.S. JAVA, one of the Company's London Line Steamers, leaving Aden on the 3rd proximo.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th September 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. SOCOTRA, 1,347 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Stabbart, on THURSDAY, the 14th September 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppee, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negrepatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Munjeepatam, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, Palse Point, and at any other places where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. CALCUTTA, 883 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on FRIDAY, the 15th September, 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Willis, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th September 1876, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 883 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd September 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, *of each month*, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14 10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay. July 1876.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

CALLING AT COMPTA IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENTS OFFER EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer OORUN, 263 Tons, G. J. Bakes, Commander, will leave for the undermentioned ports on TUESDAY, the 19th September, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder, leaving Goa every SATURDAY MORNING :—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Ratnagherry.	Goa, Panjim.
Jaypapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

JOOMABHOY LALLJEE.

No. 99, Bazar Gate Street, or Khoja Moola, Mandvie.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)
THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER
GLAMORGAN,
1,511 TONS REGISTER, 400 HORSE POWER.
TO SAIL ON THE 15TH SEPTEMBER.

THIS Splendid Steamer is provided with every comfort and convenience for Passengers and has accommodation for upwards of sixty in the Saloon.

For Passage Money, Freight, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents s. s. Glamorgan.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Sept. 1876.
SUMATRA	2,488	450	C. Anderson	16th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	3,742	600	J. D. Steward	22nd—Southampton, Oct. 1876.
VENETIA	2,726	450	G. J. Babot	2nd—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	2,984	450	D. Reanoldson	9th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	2,431	370	A. S mons	16th—Suez, &c.
ASSAM	3,033	500	G. F. Cates	23rd—Southampton.
THIBET	2,593	400	C. H. Eastley	30th—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Masagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 18th Sept. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KHIVA, Captain J. Reeves, (2,609 Tons and 450 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 15th September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 4th Sept. 1876. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 16th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship BANGALORE, 2,063 Tons, and 500 H. P., Capt. G. N. Hector, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 10th Sept. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2277	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA	2292	816	.....	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	1107	424	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL to sail on 30th September.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE „ 11th October.
„ TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay,

THE MERSE, Captain Robertson, from London.—This Ship having this day been reported at the Customs, CONSIGNEES are requested to PASS ENTRIES, present BILLS of LADING, and PAY FREIGHT at the Office of the Undersigned, without whose endorsement no Goods will be delivered. Failing Boats being sent also up-side for Cargo on its being ready for delivery, it will be landed at the risk and expense of the respective Consignees. No responsibility for the condition of Packages will be acknowledged after they leave the ship's side and no claim, whatsoever, will be admitted unless passed by the Captain prior to the departure of the vessel.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 12th September 1876. Agents Ship Merse.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of the CARGO per Ship BEN NEVIS, Captain Mackie, from LONDON, are REQUESTED to SEND in their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and pay Freight and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed without further notice at their expense and risk.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's deck.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Ship Ben Nevis.
Bombay, 12th September 1876.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding to *EUROPE* are invited to inspect the splendid Stock of *TRAVELLING REQUISITES*, of the Best Manufacture, which can always be obtained at

A MOMENT'S NOTICE,
Ready for *Immediate Use.*

A detailed list of Our Celebrated Travelling Kit forwarded on application, Post Free to any part of India.

Light Suits for the Red Sea, or Warm Suits for the Mediterranean made to order in a few hours ..... from Rs. a. 15 0 to 45 0

ASQUITH & COMPANY,
HIRTMAKERS & OUTFITTERS,
The Overland Kit Warehouse,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED, New or Second-Hand, a HAND PUNCHING and SHEARING MACHINE to punch ½ inch holes and shear ½ inch plates. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from Sr. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—Just arrived per Steamer BANGALORE :—

TOKAY	VINTAGE 1865 Superior.....			Rs. 17 per dozen.
HERMITAGE	„	„	„	
CHASSELAS	„	„	„	

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

11th September 1876.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels will be OPENED on 16th September to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position and are, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also near to the Station and is a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the heat and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertak s to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STAR COMPANY.

FORT THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

The Performance will commence with the Screaming Farce,
NURSEY CHICKWEED,
And conclude with
A GRAND NEW VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class, Rs. 2. Second Class, Re. 1.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.
Doors open at 8 30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.
PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER,
COMEDY NIGHT.

The Performance will commence with the Fashionable Two-Act Comedy,
CHECKMATE,
And conclude with the Favorite Burlesque,
ALONZO THE BRAVE.

Dress Circle..... Rs. 3 | Stalls ..... Rs. 2
Gallery ..... Re. 1 | Pit ..... As. 8.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s
Doors open at 8-30 : Commence at 9.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO Ex S. S. SCIO, ARRIVED from LONDON, are requested to present BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstance after the departure of the Steamer.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent s.s. Scio.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned requests that ALL CLAIMS against the late Firm of R. PARTRIDGE and Co. may be lodged with him before the 30th September (instant, otherwise they cannot be acknowledged.

D. S. KEMP, Arbitrator.

POONA ANNUAL GOLF TOURNAMENT.

THE POONA MEDAL will be played for on the MORNING of FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 15th and 16th instant.

THE POONA CUP on the MORNING and EVENING of MONDAY, the 18th.

THE BOMBAY CUP on the MORNING of TUESDAY, the 19th.

Two rounds for each Prize.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th, BOMBAY *VS.* POONA FOURSAMES.

W. S. JOHNSTON,
Poona, 12th September 1876. Honorary Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 16th to 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
Wm. A. BAKER,
Bombay, 13th September 1876. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been DECLARED for the half-year ending 30th June last, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, or SEVEN SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE per Share, and will be PAYABLE on or after THURSDAY, the 21st instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 14th instant, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board,
Wm. A. BAKER,
Bombay, 13th September 1876. Manager.

FOR SALE,
FOUR PORTABLE HAND CRANES.

TO be seen at the Defences Storeyard, Mazagon. Offers will be received till the 25th instant by the Undersigned, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. MEREWETHER, Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Defences Office, Mazagon, 13th September 1876.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, very handsome SILVER CUTCH WORK TEA SETS, Tumblers on Stands, Trays, Mugs, Muffineers, &c., &c.; also, a set of Four-in Hand Harness, Gentlemen and Lady's Saddles, Chandeliers, Glass Crockery, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.; in fact, recipients of every description for Household purposes.

Also, all information regarding buying and selling Carriages, Horses, &c., &c., can be obtained with the Undersigned.

1 Jubbulpore Tent, 17 by 14.
1 Rowtee and 1 Jagroo.
Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,800,350.

FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurances £370,000.

SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders £833,500 in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.

Losses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST, a pair of SPECTACLES, in Case, Gold Frames by Mesnier. The finder will be Rewarded on application to the STEWARD, Bombay Club.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICES.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. GEORGE FOGGO in our Firm here and in London CEASED on and from the 20th May 1876.

FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 16th August 1876.

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS.

THERE is an EXCELLENT INVESTMENT for about a HUNDRED SHAREHOLDERS of Rs. 10 each. An interview may be arranged on a written application to "O. G.," *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

SALE OF CONDEMNED IRON BARGES.

SIX OLD IRON BARGES will be offered FOR SALE by AUCTION on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M., as they lie in the Basin near the Mogul's Dock.

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

GOODS TRAFFIC, NERBUDDA RIVER.

PACKAGES of GOODS TRAFFIC weighing not more than THREE MAUNDS each are now being received for conveyance to and from all stations as usual.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Bombay, 12th September 1876. Traffic Manager.

SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1876.

THE EXHIBITION will be OPENED at 4 P.M. on MONDAY, the 18th September, at the Soldiers' Institute (Assembly Rooms), Poona.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

Catalogues Eight Annas.

Soldiers in Uniform and their Families admitted on subsequent days FREE.

By order of the Central Committee,
JOHN G. WATTS, Major,
Secretary, Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH and FINAL CALL of Rs. 250 per Share has been made by the Directors PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on or before MONDAY, the 9th October, proximo.

H. MAXWELL,
Bombay, 13th September, 1876. Chairman.

CARWAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Carwar Company (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 25th day of September 1876, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1876.

II. To elect a Director in room of Mr. H. Maxwell who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

III. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

IV. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th till the 25th September 1876, both days inclusive.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 12 h September 1876. Secretaries and Treasurers.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES:
38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing our quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that the quotations include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

CASH PRICES.

SHERRIES.

	Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.		Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice ..... Rs.	40	...	VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE ..... Rs.	28	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	40	...	PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	24	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	31	...	YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	18	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	31	...	MARSALA	18	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry ...	31	...	MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	35	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character ..... Rs.	35	19	FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour ..... Rs.	30	16
			WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	20	...

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand. Rs	50	27	8	FINE SPARKLING ..... Rs.	34	...	...
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s do. ...	49	26	8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR ...	30	16	8
DRY SILLERY	41	22	8	SPARKLING SAUMUR	27	...	...

HOCKS.

JOHANNISBERG ..... Rs.	44	...		HOCHHEIM ..... Rs.	26	14	0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38	19	8	STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	26	...	...
NIERSTEIN	28	15	0	LAUBENHEIM	19	11	0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN ..... Rs.	44	24	0	SUPERIOR SPARKLING ..... Rs.	36	20	0

MOSELLES.

SCHARZBERG ..... Rs.	35	18	8	MUSCATEL MOSELLE ..... Rs.	...	14	0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	30	16	8	WINNINGEN	21	...	...

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL. Rs	43	23	8	FINE SPARKLING ..... Rs.	34	...	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	36	20	8				

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX { Excellent Cup or PETIT MEDOCK { Breakfast Wines } ...	Rs. 10	8	...	CHATEAU LAGRANGE ..... Rs.	22	12	0
	13	8	7 12	CHATEAU LAMOSE { Superior after	27	15	0
MEDOCK, Superior	16	8	9 12	CHATEAU MARGAUX { Dinner Wines	33	17	8

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine. Rs	32	0	...	BARSAC, light Table Wine ..... Rs.	20	0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour.....	24	0	...				

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN ..... Rs.	31	17	0	BEAUNE ..... Rs.	19	10	8
POMMARD	26	14	0	CHABLIS	17	0	...
MACON	24	13	0				

SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red, a rich fruity Wine ..... Rs.	40	22	0	SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White, a rich fruity Wine ..... Rs.	40	22	0

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit ..... Rs.	32	0	...	WHISKEY, Scotch ; Crabbie's ..... Rs.	21	0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale	28	0	...	Do. Fine Old Glenlivat (Treacher's special blend	23	8	...
COGNAC, Pale	24	0	...	HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	28	8	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18	8	...	Do. do. **	32	8	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks (De Keyper's)	28	0	...	Do. do. ***	34	8	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	23	8	...	MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	27	0	...
WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	23	8	...	MARTELL'S do.	27	0	...
				EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	39	8	...

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle.	4	0	2 4	VERMOUTH ..... per bottle.	1	8	...
MARASCHINO DIZARA, (the finest) „	3	12	2 0	MILK PUNCH ..... „	...		1 12
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen „	2	12	1 8	FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR... „	...		1 12
CHARTREUSE from the { Green ..... „	7	0	3 12	GINGER WINE ..... per dozen.	17	0	...
Monastery..... { Yellow ... „	5	12	3 0	ORANGE BITTERS ..... „	18	0	10 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy..... „	3	12	...	ANGOSTURA BITTERS ..... „	44	0	27 0
CREME DE NOYEAU, best ..... „	3	8	2 0	POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s ..... ½ Pints.	...		12 0
CREME DE CITRONELLE ..... „	3	4	...				
CREME DE ROSE..... „	3	4	1 12				
CREME DE VANILLE ..... „	3	4	1 12	BRANDY BITTERS.....			
ANISETTE ..... „	3	4	...	WINE BITTERS			

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ALBERT or INVITATION NOTE	„	2-0	ditto ditto ditto	„	1	12	
QUEEN or LADIES' NOTE	„	1-12	ditto ditto ditto	„	1	8	
QUARTO, Letter size	„	4-8	ditto ditto ditto	„	2	8	
OBLONG ENVELOPES, No. 50 to suit large 8vo. or Quarto				„	2	0	

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DE LA RUE'S SUPERFINE ALBERT BLUE LAID NOTE,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 13TH SEPT., 1876.

THE Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was steady at previous prices and Cotton in Liverpool was quiet but steady, the sales only reaching 8,000 bales. Spot prices were unaltered, and to arrive we do not hear of any fresh quotations either from public or private sources.

Monday's telegrams from New York quote Mid. Uplands on the spot still at 11⅛ cents., but December shipment is given at 11 9-16 cents., an advance of 1-16 cent. per lb. on Saturday's quotation for November shipment.

The London General Produce Markets yesterday were without change of any kind.

Consols and French Rentes were unaltered at 95½ and 106 respectively. A payment of £98,000 into the Bank of England is advised, but the amount is too small to have any significance beyond the fact that money is going into the Bank. Bar Silver continues to be quoted at 51½d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been particularly quiet and the amount of business done has been small in the extreme, but the tendency of the market has, if anything, been a shade firmer. This is accounted for, however, by the indisposition to do business pending news of the biddings for Council drafts in London to-day, and we are not aware of any new feature in the market whatever. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 7⅞d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months'sight	...1s. 7⅞d.	,,
Credits 4	,, ...1s. 7 15/16d.	,,
Documents 3	,, ...1s. 7 15/16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of a single transaction and we still call demand 1/16 premium; 60 days' sight 9/16 per cent. discount.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER there is absolutely no enquiry of any kind and values are purely nominal, say:—Fours, Rs. 101½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101¾; Fives-and a half, Rs. 104½.

The SHARE MARKET, though fairly active, has not been so firm as for some days back. Spinning and Weaving Shares are more freely offered and in most instances must be quoted Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share lower. Mofussil Company's shares are again Rs. 10 per share lower.

COTTON.—Notwithstanding the quieter telegrams from Liverpool an active demand has been manifested here to-day, and owing to the paucity of supplies, prices in some cases are Re. 1 to Re. 2 per candy higher. The demand runs almost entirely upon Dholleras descriptions, which, owing to the break on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, are very scarce and up-country agents are accordingly out of the market for the time being.

FREIGHTS are quieter again. In the morning £1-15 was asked, but during the day engagements by steamer were reported at £1-13-9, and £1-12 6 is now the best rate offered by shippers.

PIECE GOODS are still unaltered. Dealers restrict their operations in ready goods to the smallest possible compass, nor is there any margin in the prices obtainable for future delivery.

COALS show great dulness. A part cargo of Davison's West Hartley to arrive by steamer has been sold at Rs. 19½, but buyers now hold off for Rs. 19 per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
120,000	100	all	8 p.ct	Agra Bank	110
40,000	250	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	710
20,000	500	all	10 p.ct	Bank of Bombay	720
10,000	500	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	625
20,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of H. L. & China	300
40,000	$ 125	all	6 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	3.0
40,000	400	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India & do. and China	175
37 220	25	12 5	do.	National Bank of India	713
60,000	250	all	11 do.	Oriental Bank	505

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	£20	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	265
	£20	103 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65 7 6	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21 12 1	do.	Ditto	23
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	£10 5 6	do.	Do. New Shares	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

750	1,350	4	50 p.a*	Alexandra S. & W. Co.	1,750
350	1, 0	1,0	15 p.c.	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
5,0	2,50	all	15 do.	Alliance Spinning	2,650
30,000	100	80	...	Anglo-Indian S. & M. Co.	80
3	2,0.0	all	...	Baowuggur M. & r. Co.	1 800
920	1,000	all	60 p.a	Bombay United	1,255
1,800	12	all	10 p.a*	Bunn Mills	145
9	1,000	all	...	Colaba S. & W. Co.	1,175
1,000	1,000	all	...	Coorla S. & W. Co.	1,195
2 50	1,000	all	...	Central India S. & W. Co.	560
3 0	2,00	all	...	Dharmsey Spinning & we ving & W. Co.	1,245
1,800	1,000	all	25 p.a*	Great Eastern	1,260
1,400	1,000	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co.	1,250 xd.
2,000	80	all	...	Hindustan P. W. Co.	295
675	1,00	all	10 p.c	Hyderabad S. & W. Co.	1,225
750	1,0 0	750	...	Jeewraj Bailoo Mills	9.0
700	1,00	all	60 p.a*	Khandesh Spinning	1,120
750	1,0	all	30 p.a*	Kamatipura Spinning	1,000
4,000	1,00	all	...	K. Mucoujee S. & W. Co.	1,015
8 1	1,00	all	...	Madras Spinning	1,160
425	1,000	all	75 p.a*	Madras U. Spinning	1,210
3,000	50	25	...	Manchester & Bombay S. & W. Co.	30
1,20	500	all	...	Mandvie S. & W. Co.	415
2,50	1,000	all	75 p.a*	Manockji Petit's	1,360
1,0 3	1,00	all	60 p.a*	Morarjee Spinning	1,390
8,000	1,000	...	...	Mazagon S. & W. Co.	945
900	1,000	all	...	National S. & W. Co. of India	960
140	1,000	all	...	Neill S. & W. Co.	950
3,50	400	all	...	Nursey S. & W. Co.	425
1,00	822	all	50 p.a*	Oriental	830
63	1,350	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,240
1,50	1,00	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.	1,015
650	1,000	all	50 p.a	Soondersdas Spinning	1,110
1,000	25	12 50	Do.	Do. 1 share	900
800	1,050	all	...	Sholap re S. & W. Co.	1 020
80	1,000	all	...	Victoria Mill	725

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

3,948	1,000	all	25	Colaba Land Co. (New)	1,175
7,650	150	all	...	Prem Land & Pier Co. Ltd	110
1,78	1,000	1,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	470
4,000	1 400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	240

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. COCONADA, 347 tons, Captain A. Morris, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and eight deck passengers.

THE BARQUE FATHE SALAM, 618 tons, Captain G. F Machon, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Mauritius (August 19th,) brought a cargo of 8,187 bags of sugar.

THE SHIP BEN NEVIS, 1,061 tons Captain W. Mackie, which arrived in harbour, on the 12th instant from London (June 17th), brought the following cargo:—535 casks beer, 30 cases cologne 249 packages madeira, 14,094 bars and 483 bundles iron, 169 cases piece goods, 165 barrels nails, 106 cases acid, 49 casks bottles, 19 casks chinaware, 357 cases glassware, 97 packages earthenware, 104 packages paper, 1,162 cases gun powder, 41 cases plate glass, 20 tons chalk, 133 barrels tar, 210 barrels pitch, 518 cases matches, 474 packages oilmanstore, 474 packages window glass, 155 casks wine, 200 cases old tom, 322 packages point, 1,000 packages steel, 82 kegs bullets, 140 casks fire clay, 70 cases gin, 30 cases whiskey, 50 cases candles, 5 packages glass bottles, 20 kegs red lead, 140 cases brandy, 150 drums oil, 20 cases soap, 100 cases slate pencils, and some packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. LOMBARDY, 1,727 tons, Captain W. Seaton, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant, from Southampton (August 17th), brought the English Mails and the following cargo:—242 boxes silver bars, 81 cases silver coins, 1 box specie, 16 bundles ivory, 874 coils iron wire, 25 cases pencils, 12 cases books, 1,036 bundles nail steel, 13 cases corks, 12 cases soap, 10 bundles ropes, 40 cases paint, 1,030 packages asphalte, 67 packages provisions, 50 cases gin, 143 drums oil, 114 drums turpentine, 15 kegs red lead, 157 packages oilmanstore, 12 cases medicine, 149 kegs nails, 17 cases empty bottles, 480 packages beer, 16 cases cochineal, 3,837 packages iron, 2,858 packages spelter, 2,000 bundles nail steel, iron, 2,253 packages copper, 17 cases candles, 55 packages paper, 2,656 bars iron, 14 cases cologne, 100 cases brandy, 781 packages wine and spirit, 256 bales twist, 2,073 packages piece goods, and many other packages merchandise for transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
12	Lombardy (s)	Seaton	Southampton, Aug 17
13	Scio (.)	Seaborne	London, Aug 11.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Great Victoria	Casey	Calcutta.
	Mahi(s)	Nacoda	Cochin and Colombo.
	Cocanada (s)	Morris	P. Gulf via Kurr chee.

The Steamer Bangalore, to Australia, &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
8	Madura (s)	Gavin	Galle, Sept 2.
9	Dutch Merchant	Nacoda	Muscat, 16th Aug.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
9	Madras (s)	...	...
	Lady Egidia	...	...
	Janet Cowan	...	...
	Meh ouree	...	...
	Maggie	...	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.		
11	Asia (s)	Rangoon, & N. Ports.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

July. 5	Tenzer, H. M. G., boat, Wodehouse,	from Hodida.
6	Tornado, S. Dredger, Goldsmid,	from London.
31	Alpha, ss, LePrimedy,	from Newcastle.
Aug. 1	Reta, ss, Hamilton,	from Newcastle.
2	Albula, ship, Purdy,	from Cardiff.
8	Lord Northbrook, ship, Christian,	from Cardiff.
21	Dalhousie, I G S., Elton,	from Perim.
21	Roman Empire, ship, Bostard,	from Cardiff.
24	Athenian, ss, Thomson,	from Newc astle.
26	Canmore, ship, Dowsie,	from Newcastle.
26	Negolish E, ss, Vasphie,	from Berbera.
26	Stratton Audley, ship, Pickard,	from Cardiff.
28	Scots Gray, ss, Grant,	from Cardiff.
28	Mindle le P G, boat, Bastos,	from Lisbon.
29	Labourdonnais, ss, Baron,	from Maurit us.
30	Venetia, ss, Babot,	from Venice.
30	Gowalior, ss, Babot,	from London.
31	Hoogly, ss, Marrimard,	from Shanghai.
Sept. 2	Patna, ss, treet,	from Kurrachee.
2	Cashmere, ss, Crowder,	from Zanzibar.
2	Mirzapore, ss, Parish,	from Bombay.
2	Assyria, ss, Hea eman,	from London.
2	Arnt ina, ss, Coda,	from Constantinople.
5	Consolation, ss, Barclay,	from Hongkong.
5	Cydon a, ss, Dowsie,	from Suez.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 30	Venetia (s), ss, Babot,	to Bombay.
30	Gowalior, ss, Babot,	to Calcutta.
31	Hoogly, ss, Marrimard,	to Marseilles.
Sept. 1	N galish E, ss, Vasphie,	to Berbera.
2	Athenian, ss, Thomson,	to Kurrachee.
2	Mirzapore, ss, Parish,	to London.
4	Alpha, ss, Le Premedy,	to Hongkong.
4	Reta, ss, Hamilton,	to Hongkong.
4	Albula, ship, Purdy,	to Calcutta.
5	Patna, ss, Street,	to London.
5	Assyria, ss, Heaseman,	from Kurrachee.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Teazer, H M. G., boat, Wodehouse, from Hodida.
Teredo, S. Dredger, Goldsmid, from London.
Lord Northbrook, ship, Christain, from Cardiff.
Dalhousie, I G. S., Elton, from Perim.
Roman Empire, ship, Bostard, from Cardiff.
Canmore, ship, Downie, from Newcastle.
Stratton Audley, ship, Pickard, from Cardiff.
Scots Gray, ss, Grant, from Cardiff.
Mindello, P boat, Bastos, from Lisbon.
Labourdonnais, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
Cashmere, ss, Crowder, from Zanzibar.
Arcadia, ss, Coda, from Constantinople.
Consolation, ss Barclay, from Hongkong.
Cydonia, ss, Downie, from Suez.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—200 kegs iron nails, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.
Vixen s—1 case silver plate glass, Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Khiva s—30 drums oil, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 6 cases brandy, Jewanjee Eduljee Sons.
Renown s—3 cases iron safes, Hajee Ahmed Cerim.

FROM GLASGOW.

Europa s—10 b xes cement, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Khiva s—2 casks sherry, Jeewanjee Eduljee Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—244 cases brandy, Benn, Ashley and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Glamorgan s—53 bales cotton, Pelly and Co; 156½ cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 25 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee.
Europa s—50 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 69 cwts coir yarn, Furbetcum Jeabha; 250 bales cotton, Khoobhali Harridass and Co; 230 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 30 cwts coir yarn and 1 bale silk W and A Graham and Co; 49 bales cotton waste, 40 bales hemp and 31 bales rags, Scott, Latimer and Co; 85 bales cotton, Sewjee Samut.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra s—1 box gold bars and 3 boxes gold coins, The Agra Bank; 1 box gold coins and bars, Morarjee Mooljee.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Bessie H—873 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Khiva s—20 bales twist, H. Cawasjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—54 cwts sandalwood, Corimbhoy Ebram; 1 cask fishmaws and 12 c ses sharkfins, Merally Dewa; 33 cases sharkfins, Jainat Peershoy; 2 cases sharkfins, Hajee Esse; 30 bales twist, Hajee Janmomed Abdool Khaluck; 54 bales twist, Cursetjee Framjee and Co; 23 bales twist and 13 cwts sandalwood, C Byramjee; 31 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 10 bales cotton waste, Sorabjee Framjee; 11 chests opium, Tata and Co.

HIGH COURT.—14TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Equity Motion.

Shapoorjee and Theeurdass—Hurkisondass Pranjeevundass vs Davidass Fu shoundass and another—Crawford and Boevy and Crisgie, Lynch and Owen.

LONG CAUSES.

2-73—Macfarlane and Pollo k—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff vs Mahomed bin Mahomed—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

For Judgment.

443-76—Mr Bicknell—Jetha Kalianjee vs Memon Vali Hasan and another.

For Investigation under Sec. 35 of Act VIII of 1859.

In Person—Bawa Ramlall Mohunlall vs Keena Deewa and others.

LONG CAUSES.

627-74—In person—Dadabhai Peerbhai vs Syed Mira Shaw—In per on—To be taken at 3 o'clock.
43-74—Hira and Co—Sitabai, widow vs Wittoba Pandoorang and others—Shapoorjee and T.
418-75—Shamrow P—Henry Gamble vs Pandrinath Ramchunder Sircar—Vyajee and Pravani
266-75—Khunderow B—Manocklal Atmaram vs Godawareebai—Prescot and Winter.
1109 68—Framjee Framjee—Goolbai wife of A Dhunjeebhoy vs Curseijee Nusserwanjee Cama—J C Cama.
251-76—Rimin ton, H and L—Abdoola bin Balloomeya vs Bai Sharifabebee, widow—M H Khan.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE FINNEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

150-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Arut Kirpall vs Daval Dhurjee—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Part heard.
276-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sumsoodeen Soolt anally Mahomed or—Vyajee and Pravani
82-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Daya Sunda and others vs Sarabai, widow, and others
98-76—Mullen and Bonnyjee—Bhugjeez Dorabjee and another vs George W Terry—Mr Heard.
208-76—Ty-jee and Sayani—Gungaram Hanmantram vs Sadashew Sukharam and others—Jefferson and Payne and Prescot and Winter.
190-76—Rimington Hore and Langley—Elino Britto Periera vs Robert Brown and another—Janardhun Jand G and Mr. Shipsey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

Baker, Lieut, Bengal The Royal Scots, to appear before a Medical Board, from Mean Meer.
Browne, Col, Bengal 109th Regt, on leave, from Dinapore.
Ashe, Captain, Bengal 18th Regt N I, to join, from England.
Suffe-in, Surg Major, Madras 38th Regt N I, to join, from England.
Riddell, Captain, Bengal R E, to join, from England.
Malcolmson, Lieut Col, Bombay Commandant 3rd Sind Horse, to join, from England.
Hore, Captain, Bombay 20th Regt N I, from leave, from Poona.
Highmore, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Penn, Col, Bombay R A, from leave, from Aden.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 13.

Echalaz, Captain, Bombay 21st Regt N I, on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 9.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr E Moffat, Asst Supt of Police in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, to be Dist Supt of Police of the 3rd grade, with effect from the 24th July last, vice Maj C Jameson, resigned:—
Mr H A Heath to be Asst Supt of Police, vice Mr Moffat.
The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr F L Beaufort to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 24th May 1876.
Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr James Sewell White, Barrister-at-law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

The following Officers are promoted with effect from the 1st May 1876:—
To be Asst Conservators of Forests of the 3rd grade—Mr J Ballantyne, Sub Asst Consvr of Forests, Hyderabad; Mr G Richardson, Sub Asst Consvr of Forests, Bengal; Mr W King, Sub Asst Consvr of Forests, Mysore; and Mr G Greig, Sub Asst Consvr of Forests, N-W Provinces.
To officiate as Asst Conservators of the 3rd grade—Mr H R Rinar, Sub Asst Consvr of Forests, Coorg; Mr E Dobbs, Sub Asst Consvr of Forests, Central Provinces; Mr C W Palmer, Sub Asst Consvr of Forests, British Burma; Mr F Fendall, Sub Asst Consvr of Forests, Punjab; and Mr A Stewart, Sub Asst Consvr of Forests, Punjab (attached temporarily to the Forest Survey Branch.)
H E C urzon C urzon Hall has also been pleased to appoint Mr R F Litchfield, an Asst Surveyor of the 2nd grade in the Great Trigonometrical Survey, to officiate as a Sub Asst Consvr of Forests from this date, and to attach him to the Survey Branch of the Forest Dept.

MINERAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Mr A B Wynne, 2nd grade, Asst in the Geological Survey, having returned from the leave granted him in notification No 113, dated the 19th Feb 1875, is allowed five days' subsidiary leave from the 26th to the 30th April last.
Mr A O Hume, c s, Secr to the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and fifteen days from the 11th inst, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.
The Hon'ble C Hope, Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for making Laws and Regulations, is appointed to officiate as Secr to the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce during Mr Hume's absence, or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following extract from Rgde Orders, dated 7th Aug 1876, issued by the Comds. Central India Horse, is confirmed:—
Capt A H S Neill, 1st Regt, Central India Horse performed the duties of Adjt in addition to his other duties from 31st March to 9th April 1876, and Lt G E Money performed the duties of Adjt in addition to his other duties from 10th April to 17th April 1876, during the absence of Lt Vincent.
Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr George Roof as Consular Agent for Italy at Akyab during the absence of Mr F W Abel.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt F S Sorell, 45th Foot, a candidate for the Bl S C, to be Wing Subn, on probation, vice Capt C Hayter, promoted.
The undermentioned Officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lt-Col, is promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jan 1116, Clause 2, subject to H M's approval:—
Lt Col John Frederick Bethon, Bombay S C, 8th Sep 1876.
The undermentioned Officers of the Bl S C having completed 2) years' service, are promoted to the rank of Maj, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th Sep 1868, subject to H E's approval:
Capt Charles Richard Cook, 4th Sep 1876.
Capt Frederick Hammond, 8th Sep 1876.
The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—
Surgn H J Linton, Medl Dept, in medic l charge 24th (Punjab) Bgde N I, date of arrival Bombay, 12th Aug 1876.
Maj R J Hallowes, 2nd Batn, 15th Foot, to be Inspr of Gymnasia in Ind a, in succession to Maj R N Gream, whose tour of Staff service has expired.
With reference to G G O No 444 of the 13th April 1876, Capt W Loch is confirmed in the appointment of Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Marine Dept Notification No 7 of 1876, Mr Anthony Gwyn, Royal Navy (Retired List), is confirmed in his appointment as Commander of the Indian Govt Steamer Irrawaddy, with effect from the 8th Feby 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt S S Jacob, Bom S C, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, employed under the Jeypore Darbar, is promoted to Ex Engr, 2nd grade.
Lt F. Beaudeck, R E, Assistant Examiner, 1st grade (temporary rank), and Offg Depy Examiner, Bombay, is temporarily promoted to Depy Examiner with effect from the 1st Sept 1876.
Mr F Moore, Depy Examiner, temporarily attached to the Northern Bengal State Railway, is transferred to Bengal.
Mr D DeMello is appointed an Accountant, 4th grade, on probation and posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.
Lt D A Scott, RE, while holding the appointment of Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta (P W D Notification No 344 of 28th July 1876), will have the rank and pay of an Ex Engr, 4th grade.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 25th August, 1876.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards, Lieutenant Edward Hanning Hanning-Lee to be Captain, vice C. P. T. Kendall, retired. Dated 26th July, 1876.

Surgeon George F. Hume-Spry, M.D., to be Surgeon-Major, vice F. G. Kerin, deceased. Dated 5th May, 1 76.
Surgeon Henry Frank Heneman to be Surgeon. Dated 26th August, 1876.

5th Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant John Francis Green, from the 4th or Royal South Middlesex Militia, to be Lieutenant, vice J. O. Trotter, retired. Dated 26th August, 1876.

2nd Dragoons, Captain Alfred Cholmeley Earle Welby, from the 90th Foot, to be Captain, vice J. Wilson, who exchanges. Dated 26th August, 1876.

8th Hussars, Veterinary-Surgeon Samuel Louis Pallin, from the Royal Artillery, to be Veterinary-Surgeon, vice S. M. Wilson, transferred to the 12th Lancers. Dated 26th August, 1876.

9th Lancers, Lieutenant Henry Castell Hopkins, from the Durham Artillery Militia, to be Lieutenant, vice W. Percy, promoted half-pay Captain. Dated 26th August, 1876.

13th Lancers, Veterinary-Surgeon Stuart Murray Wilson, from the 8th Hussars, to be Veterinary-Surgeon, vice C. Steel, transferred to the 16th Lancers. Dated 26th August, 1876.

13th Hussars, Lieutenant Gilbert Lloyd Elliott, from the 46th Foot, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant O. Heywood-Jones, resigned. Dated 26th August, 1876.

14th Hussars, Major William Arbuthnot to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice F. P. Campbell, deceased. Dated 15th June, 1876.

Captain John Hunter Knox to be Major, vice Arbuthnot, promoted. Dated 15th June, 1876.

Lieutenant Thomas Edward Stopford Hickman, from the 8th Hussars, to be Captain, vice Knox. Dated 26th August, 1876.

Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieutenant Richard Luttrell Pilkington, Lord Westbury, from the 9th Foot to be Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant and Captain the Honourable P. S. Methuen, promoted. Dated 26th August, 1876.

Brigade Depot, Quartermaster John Humphreys retires upon half-pay. Dated 26th August 1876.

3rd Foot, Captain and Brevet Major John Foot, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires upon half-pay. Dated 26th August, 1876.

Sub-Lieutenant Robert Alfred Baker, from the 97th Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant T. F. C. Armstrong, deceased. Dated 26th August, 1876.

7th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Turner Severin Macleay Woolley, from the 108th Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant E. G. Reilly, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 26th August, 1876.

8th Foot, Lieutenant Frederick James Whalley to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Robert Julian Orde Jocelyn, who resigns that appointment. Dated 26th August, 1876.

9th Foot, Captain William Berry Drinan retires on temporary half pay. Dated 26th August, 1876.

12th Foot, Lieutenant Charles Anthony Clare Deane, from the Devon Artillery Militia, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant M. E. Archdall, transferred to the 61st Foot. Dated 26th August, 1876.

24th Foot, Lieutenant Charles Erskine, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 26th August, 1876.

Lieutenant Henry Streatfeild, from the West Kent Militia, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant G. E. Chambers, transferred to the 81st Foot. Dated 26th August, 1876.

29th Foot, Captain Robert Berkeley to be Major, vice W. Boycott, retired. Dated 26th July, 1876.

Lieutenant Frederick East Aplin to be Captain, vice Berkeley. Dated 26th July, 1876.

35th Foot, Lieutenant George Walter Brandon Swiney, from the Royal Pembroke Artillery Militia, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant E. L. S. Brett, transferred to the Scots Fusilier Guards. Dated 26th August, 1876.

39th Foot, Lieutenant Martyn John Edward Fenwick to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Thomas Boydell, deceased. Dated 16th June, 1876.

46th Foot, Major Robert Bennett to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel G. W. T. Rich, C.B., retired on half-pay. Dated 26th July, 1876.

Captain and Brevet Major Thomas John to be Major, vice Bennett. Dated 26th July, 1876.

57th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Stewart to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel R. A. Logan, C.B., retired on half-pay. Dated 26th July, 1876.

Captain Charles Mansfield Clarke to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Stewart. Dated 26th July, 1876.

Lieutenant Henry Charles Hinxman, from the 10th Foot, to be Captain, vice Clarke. Dated 26th August 1876.

60th Foot, Lieutenant Charles Michell to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant P. A. J. Hope Johnstone, promoted. Dated 15th July, 1876.

72nd Foot, Lieutenant Robert Henry Brooke-Hunt to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant T. S. Gildea, promoted. Dated 7th March, 1876.

75th Foot, Captain Edward Bruiton, from half-pay, late 57th Foot, to be Captain, vice T. L. Phipson, retired on half-pay. Dated 26th August, 1876.

79th Foot, Lieutenant Arthur Newton Forbes-Gordon to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant James Dalgleish Kellie McClellan, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 26th July, 1876.

80th Foot, The Christian names of Sub-Lieutenant Griffin are Thomas *Edward*, and not as stated in the Gazette of 30th May last.

85th Foot Lieutenant Charles Edmond Knox to be Captain, vice Harry Harris Burland, deceased. Dated 11th June, 1876.

Lieutenant Francis Wingfield Robinson to be Captain, vice Finch White, made Supernumerary, as Adjutant of the 2nd Oxford Rifle Volunteer Corps. Dated 22nd June 1876.

90th Foot, Captain John Wilson, from the 2nd Dragoons to be Captain, vice A. C. E. Welby, who exchanges. Dated 26th August, 1876.

95th Foot, Lieutenant Henry Aldridge to be Captain, vice J. R. Pearson, retired. Dated 26th July, 1876.

96th Foot, Captain Arthur Cadell Greenslade Leman, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission Dated 26th August, 1876

98th Foot, Lieutenant Alexander David Fraser, from the Hardingham Rifle Militia, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant the Honourable A. L. Dawson, transferred to the Coldstream Guards. Dated 26th August, 1876.

106th Foot, Captain Lambart Francis Wilson Dwyer, from half-pay, late 17th Foot, to be Captain, vice Charles L. Hoghton, to be Supernumerary, Adjutant 2nd or North Durham Militia. Dated 26th August 1876.

Lieutenant George Morley Saunders, from the 6th West York Militia, to be Lieutenant, vice R. L. Edwards, transferred to the Rifle Brigade. Dated 26th August, 1876.

107th Foot, Lieutenant Gordon Christie retires from the Service. Dated 26th August, 1876

108th Foot, The promotion, on 14th January, 1876, of Lieutenant F. E. Arthorp, is cancelled.

Lieutenant Frederick East Aplin to be Captain, vice C. J. Dyke, made Supernumerary, as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry. Dated 10th December, 1875.

Lieutenant Henry Crawford to be Captain, vice W. F. Worster, deceased. Dated 14th January, 1876.

Rifle Brigade, Captain Charles Henry Jackson, from half-pay, late 86th Foot, to be Captain, vice C. W. Hume, retired upon half-pay. Dated 26th August, 1876.

Unattached List, The second Christian name of Sub-Lieutenant Frederick C. Brigge, appointed in the Gazette of 5th October, 1875, is Clifton, and not Clayton, as therein stated.

Staff, Camp Quartermaster-Sergeant George Murphy to be Camp Quartermaster at Aldershot, vice Brevet Major R. Brennan, retired upon full-pay. Dated 26th August, 1876.

Commissariat and Trasport Department, Commissary Henry Boucher Arthur Middleton, from half-pay, to be Commissary. Dated 26th August, 1876.

Medical Department, Surgeon-General James Gordon Inglis, M. D., C. B., retires upon half-pay. Dated 19th July, 1876.

The promotion to the rank of Surgeon-Major, on 28th April, 1876, of Surgeon Henry Frank Heneman is cancelled.

Veterinary Department, John Denis Edwards, Gent., to be Veterinary-Surgeon, on probation. Dated 26th August, 1876.

BREVET.

Captain William Francis Prideaux, Bombay Staff Corps to have the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst employed in the Persian Gulf. Dated 26th August, 1876.

Paymaster and Honorary Captain Franklin Openshaw Sergeant-Openshaw, 19th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 20th July, 1876.

Quartermaster John Humphreys, Brigade Depot, to have the honorary rank of Captain on retiring on half-pay. Dated 26th August, 1876.

The temporary rank of Quartermaster in the Army conferred on 9th February, 1876, on Quartermaster William Chinnery, Cavan Militia, while doing duty with a Brigade Depot, is cancelled.

The honorary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General conferred on Surgeon-Major H. F. Smith, M.D., in the Gazette of 30th May, 1876, should bear date 24th April, 1876, and not as therein stated.

To be Majors.

Captain Elliot Arthur Raymond, half-pay late 44th Foot, and Acting Staff Officer of Pensioners. Dated 6th October, 1872.

Captain John Thomas French, half-pay, late 90th Foot, and Acting Staff Officer of Pensioners. Dated 8th March, 1873.

Captain Maxwell W. Hyslop, half-pay, late 93rd Foot, and Acting Staff Officer of Pensioners. Dated 6th January, 1874.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on 12th July, 1876, of Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B., Colonel of the 65th Foot:—
Major-General Lord Mark Kerr, C.B., to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 13th July, 1876.
Brevet Colonel Henry Poole Hepburn, C.B., from Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, late Scots Fusilier Guards, to be Major-General. Dated 28th October, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to 13th July, 1876.
Major John Wellman Helyar, 16th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 13th July, 1876.
Captain Richard Talbot Plantavenet Stapleton, 19th Hussars, to be Major. Dated 13th July, 1876.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on 18th July, 1876, of General Ernest F Gascoigne, Colonel of the 69th Foot:—
Lieutenant-General John Longfield, C.B

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

ALLAHABAD NEWS.

ALLAHABAD, 13TH SEPT.

The Jhelum bridge on the Punjab State Railway opens for traffic to-morrow.

The 20th, and not the 28th Madras Infantry, will attend the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

The Maharaja of Puttiala's illness is pronounced to be hooping-cough.

LAHORE NEWS.

LAHORE, 13TH SEPT.

The cholera cases at Srinuggur for the week ending 5th instant:—Seizures, 450; deaths, 215.

The Akhoond still continues in danger.

The Governor, after a few hours' rest, left by special train last evening. He is now at Murree.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CZAR'S BIRTHDAY.—FETES AT BELGRADE.

BELGRADE, 12TH SEPT.

Fetes in commemoration of the Czar's birthday were held here yesterday. In the evening there was a grand banquet at which Prince Milan made a speech expressing his entire devotion to Russia.

LOSS OF THE SHIP WINDSOR.

LONDON, 12TH SEPT.

The ship Windsor, which left Bombay on the 20th May last, bound for Hull, was abandoned on the 30th August in a sinking state. The crew have been landed at Plymouth.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 12TH SEPT.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 11th ultimo, via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 12TH SEPT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady.

Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	4¼d.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8¼ lbs. do.	7
40s Mule Twist	0-9¾.
3 per cent. Consols for account	95½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106
Bar Silver	51¼

Arrivals.—Nepaul, Timor, Palm, Bargany.

Departures.—Virgina Schlizzi and Trentham Hall.

LINE REPORTS.—13TH SEPTEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 13TH SEPT., 8 42 A.M.

Mail Steamer Khedive, from Calcutta, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—13TH SEPTEMBER.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S., thermometer 81, barometer 29·81.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind southerly 2, thermometer 81, barometer 29·93. Fall of rain 5 cents.

MANGALORE, 8·50 A.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E., N. W., thermometer max. 80, min. 77.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind strong westerly, thermometer 92, barometer 29·80.

VINGORLA, 5 [illegible]—Weather cloudy, wind moderate W., thermometer 85. Fall of rain 30 cents.

THE actual receipts on account of opium duty for five months up to date are £429,904 better than the estimate.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports, during the month of August 1876, amounted to 600 bales, weighing 2,35,200 lbs., or 367 candies and 320 lbs., of the value of Rs. 60,000.

THE latest novelty at Naini Tal is a Ladies' Tilting Club, and nearly every morning a number of ladies may be seen in the polo ground, tilting at rings. Some ladies in Bombay would like to start tilting in Bombay. The Bombay Gymkhana might see to this.

THE Hon. T. C. Hope, Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, during Mr. Hume's absence, or until further orders.

MR. JUSTICE PONTIFEX, a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, continues to be indisposed. The motions and undefended cases on Thursday's board, which had been adjourned to Friday, were on Friday further adjourned to Monday last, when it was hoped Mr. Justice Pontifex will be sufficiently recovered to resume his duties.

THE following is the latest telegram published in the Madras papers in reference to the Governor's movements, dated Bangalore, 11th Sept.:—

The Duke and the Commander-in-Chief left at seven this morning for Oossoor, where they sleep to-night.

The remainder of the party go to-morrow morning by special train, taking up the Duke at the Maloor station.

"IT has come to our hearing," says a Bangalore paper, "that the commandant of a certain regiment in this station has strenuously set his face against any of his men marrying East Indian females. Two or three applications were made by men of the regiment for permission to marry respectably connected Eurasian girls, and the sanction in each has been withheld."

THE *Punjab Courier* says that Dr. A. Skeen will on his return from furlough from England, be appointed to take charge of the health and safety of the young Puttiala Maharajah and his brother, and will control the household and domestic arrangements, which will be independent of the ladies; he will draw a salary of Rs. 1,800 per mensem. When the prince grows older, an English tutor of known probity will, it is whispered in official circles, be appointed to superintend his education.

ANOTHER new Urdu journal has been issued in Bombay which lays special claim to support on the ground that it will provide its readers with the best and latest news from the war. The issue for Tuesday last announces that Hossein Effendi, formerly Turkish Consul in Bombay, will return to his official duties during the present month. Our vernacular contemporary reports that the ex-Sultan Murad is daily improving in health, but does not state on what authority he makes this assertion.

WE understand from the Allahabad paper that Mr. Barter, of Her Majesty's 73rd Regiment, went out bear-shooting unaccompanied by any European. He was brought into Subathoo dead with a bullet through his head. The coolies, who brought him in, stated he had tripped and shot himself as he fell; but from the direction of the bullet it is surmised that the man who carried his second gun behind him accidentally discharged it. It is said that this man had not appeared at Subathoo when the news was sent to Simla.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sumatra, which will sail to-morow with the English Mails, takes out one box gold bars and three boxes gold coins, valued at Rs. 3,86,000, for London, despatched by the Agra Bank; and one box gold coins and bars, valued at Rs. 1,53,000, for London, despatched by Mr. Morarjee Mooljee. The same Company's s. s. Lombardy, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant, brought the English Mails of the 25th August, with 242 boxes silver bars, valued at Rs. 5,90,000, from London, and also 81 cases silver coins, valued at Rs. 1,85,000, from London,—the total amount to Rs. 7,75,000.

NATIVE students in the Thomason College, Roorkee, who wish to study engineering are now called upon to pay an entrance fee of Rs. 20; and must have previously passed a B. A. (or equivalent) degree. The motives which actuated the principal in making this rule are given in his last yearly report, dated 31st August 1876, and are, he says, to facilitate the entrance of natives to the Public Works Department and to secure men of some culture for admission to those superior grades of the department, which require the education and bearing of a gentleman, as well as technical acquirements of a certain recognised standard.

A FEW weeks ago the *Pioneer* stated in a very confident way that there would be no curtailment of expenditure on the existing Public Works, but as we suggested at the time the statement was premature, and now the *Pioneer* publishes the following paragraph:—"We hear that Government have offered to let the East Indian Railway Company have a certain number of assistant engineers from the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department. This looks ominous for the hopes of further State Railway extensions, and points to a general reduction of the engineer's establishment. There is, we fear, a bad look-out for Cooper's Hill, and indeed for the service generally."

THE Premier has issued the following address to the electors of the county of Buckingham:—

GENTLEMEN,—The Queen having been graciously pleased to summon me to the House of Peers, I return to you the trust which for so many years you have confided to me as your member in the House of Commons, an assembly in which I have passed the greater part of my life. It has been a period of trying occasions and memorable events, and if I have been permitted to take some part in their management and control, next to the favour of our Sovereign, I am deeply conscious I am indebted for that opportunity to the fidelity of your feelings. Throughout my public life I have aimed at two chief results. Not insensible to the principle of progress, I have endeavoured to reconcile change with that respect for tradition which is one of the main elements of our social strength; and, in external affairs, I have endeavoured to develope and strengthen our Empire, believing that combination of achievement and responsibility elevates the character and condition of a people. It is not without emotion that I terminate a connexion endeared to me by many memories and many ties, but I have the consolation of recollecting that, though I cease to be your member, I shall still have the happiness of living among you; and that, though not directly your representative, I may yet, in another House of Parliament, have the privilege of guarding over your interests and your honour.—Your deeply obliged and ever faithful servant,—B. DISRAELI.

THE Rev. Edward T. Higgens writes to the *Times* on August 19th from 8, Alexandra-road, Bedford:—

In your issue of Tuesday last the 15th, you have a paragraph on 'The Church in Ceylon,' from the *Ceylon Times* containing the following statements:—'It has been for years a matter of notoriety that the Church missionaries in this island believe themselves to be altogether independent of Episcopal authority. The Church missionaries refuse to acknowledge the right of the Bishop to exercise any spiritual authority or jurisdiction over them or their work.' I have been for more than 20 years a missionary in the Church Missionary Society in Ceylon, and I beg most emphatically to contradict those statements. The missionaries of the Church Missionary Society do not consider themselves independent of Episcopal authority, nor do they refuse to acknowledge the right of the Bishop to exercise spiritual authority over them and their work. On the contrary, every missionary sent out by the Church Missionary Society is regularly licensed to his work by the Bishop of the diocese, and the Bishop exercises over them the same sort of spiritual authority and control as that exercised by Bishops over benefited clergy at home. I may add that, during the 20 years I was in the island the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society worked most harmoniously under the spiritual control of the three former Bishops, and that we always looked forward with pleasure to their visits to our various stations. I had left the island before the present Bishop went out, and, therefore, cannot speak personally of the difficulty which seems now to have arisen.

IN its City Intelligence article of August 23, the *Times* writes as under about the action of the India Council:—"The results of the deviation on the part of the India Council from the usual practice of inviting tenders for bills on India once a fortnight cannot be said to be a success so far. Of the amount of half a million sterling offered, only £50,000 has been allotted to-day, and those whose business it is to watch the Indian exchange and remittance business in the City are at a loss to know what can be the advantage which the India Council is endeavouring to secure by this change of policy. On the 2nd of this month, 70 lacs of rupees, the full amount offered, were allotted at 1s. 7¼d., and subsequently, on the 16th, 50 lacs were disposed of at 1s. 8¼d., in addition to a similar amount which was allotted in the interval at 1s. 8¼d. The rise in the Indian exchange and the advance in the price of silver appear to have demoralized the advisers of the India Office. It has been pointed out on several occasions that the market cannot absorb more than a certain sum of these bills in a given period, and by forcing more on the market than can be at once utilized, the price is not only prevented from further recovering, but the large buyers of these remittances are kept in a chronic state of perplexity through the uncertainty as to what effect may be produced upon the Indian exchanges by the mysterious operations of the Council."

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 7th September 1876, that in Madras prospects are good except in Curnool and Madura. In Sind the river is very high, and some damage from floods is reported. Heavy rain has fallen in Guzerat and floods have occurred at Broach; in Khandeish and Nassick the fall has been scanty, but prospects are not unfavourable; in the Deccan districts and South Mahratta Country, however, more rain is very urgently required, and prospects are not good. Abundant rain has fallen in Berar, the Central Provinces, and Central India: in Malwa fair weather is required: elsewhere prospects are promising. In Rajputana there has been good rain generally, and prospects are good, except in Ulwar. In Bengal there has been general rain, very heavy in some of the eastern and central districts, but lighter in Behar; prospects are good, but some rain is wanted for the rice in Behar and Orissa. Throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been little rain, and the break is doing harm in some districts. Very little rain has fallen in the Punjab, except at Umballa: prospects appear to be good, except at Hissar. In Assam the crops promise well. Much rain has fallen in Burma and reports are favourable. In Mysore some rain has fallen in parts of the province, but the prospects of the season are still bad in most districts.

THE subjoined from the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* gives the aspect of the silver question in the United States:—

The silver bullion certificate proposition pending in Congress is worthy of more serious consideration than it is receiving. When it is remembered that the annual accumulation of surplus silver arising from the decreased demand for that metal in the payment of Eastern balances, and from the enormously increased production of the bonanza mines of the United States, is about 175,000,000 dollars and that this accumulation has now been going on for several years, some idea of the extent to which silver would be deposited with the United States, should this Bill be passed, can be formed. In the first place, the owners of the bonanza mines, instead of holding their bullion or seeking a market for it in Europe, would ship their entire product directly to the mints and assay offices, reserving only that small portion of it sold to manufacturers of silver plate and ware. Secondly, the entire stock accumulated in Europe and now lying idle, entailing great loss upon its owners, because no market for it anywhere exists, would at once be shipped to the United States and also piled up in our mints and assay offices. Thirdly, Congress would send to the United States the 100,000,000 dollars worth of silver, for which she is seeking a market, and that, too, would be added to the enormous stock which would thus accumulate in the hands of the Government. Estimates based on the best sources of information available place the surplus stock of silver now in the world seeking a market at from 600,000,000 dollars to 700,000,000 dollars. No demand exists for the United States for any such enormous amount of coin or coin certificates. One hundred and thirty millions of gold coin is all that is now needed in the United States, and after that has been driven out by the operation of the Bill, 175,000,000 dollars of silver would fill its place, but by the theory of the Bill the purchases to be made by the Government are not to be limited by the demand but by the necessities of the holders of the coin or the bullion. Whatever effect such a measure might have upon the value of silver in Europe, it is evident that such a flood of it as has been described poured into this country without the creation of any corresponding demand would prevent the restoration of the value of silver to what it formerly was.]

THE *Al Jewab*, of the 18th August, gives a long telegram purporting to have been sent from Dervish Pasha to the Turkish Minister of War, and giving an account of the fighting which took place at *Yahor* (Jahor). The telegram states that Dervish Pasha, with six regiments of Egyptians, five regiments of the Turkish army, and a body of volunteers, had attacked the Servians who were very strongly entrenched on some hilly ground. After some fighting the Servians retreated, leaving their outlying trenches in the hands of the Turks. On the following day the Turks pushed on after the Servians with Mahomed Ali Pasha in charge of the left wing, and Ismael Pasha in command of the right. The fighting was renewed and continued until evening, when the Servians were again compelled to retire, the Turks taking possession of the position which the enemy had occupied during the day. On this day the strength of the Servian army is stated to have been 26 regiments, 29 cannon, and 10,000 volunteers. The list of killed and wounded is roughly estimated at—Servians 1,000 killed and 1,000 wounded; Turks 200 killed. No return is given of the number wounded on Turks side; 700 houses were totally destroyed. On the next day Raschid Pasha and Russa Beg of the Egyptian army advanced, Mahomed Ali Pasha going to the front with Ismael Pasha in command of the left wing and Hossein Pasha heading the right. This day the fighting was brief and the Servians broke away in disorder completely routed. Dervish Pasha concludes his telegram by stating that the Turkish troops behaved admirably throughout, and that the fighting on each day was extremely hard.

IN the Money Market article of the *Times*, on Friday August 25, we meet with the following remarks:—"It is stated that there are 28,000 bales of silk, worth about £3,000,000, now in stock at Shanghai, and that trade is a good deal hampered for want of silver. The foreign banks there are getting from 15 to 20 per cent. for their advances, or some 10 per cent. above the Indian market rates, and the rates of native moneylenders and banks are as high as 35 per cent. At Foochow the tea-market is practically stopped for want of funds to settle with, and everywhere in China there is much lack of silver, while the only amount likely to arrive at Shangai within the next fortnight is some £350,000. That sum was, we believe, purchased by an Eastern Bank at a price equivalent to 5s. for the tael in Shanghai, so that the bank will make, as rates are now ruling, a profit of about 16 per cent. on the transaction. This will give some idea of the singularly fictitious character with which the fitful and capriciously heavy demand of the India Council for the means of remittance invests the silver market. In India trade is choked by a glut of bills, while in China business is at a standstill for lack of silver. What tends to aggravate the situation there is an impending scarcity or famine, which will probably affect a population twice that of Bengal, and seriously interfere with the demand for European goods in China. The more Chinese imports fall off, should the exports keep up as they at present promise to do, the stronger the demand for silver. True, Indian opium is said to be rising in price and to be in augmented demand owing to the failure of the China poppy, but that can only act as a partial set-off to the evident tendency of business and at present the China markets are starved of specie, with the prospect of continuing so for some time."

WE take the follwing strange story from the *Times* of August 22:—

A singular trial at this moment excites public attention in Italy. The Marchese Mantegazza, a person of great family and of the highest possible consideration, has been placed at the bar of the Assize Court of Bologna on a charge of forging the names of King Victor Emmanuel and Prince Humbert to a number of bills and other documents. The scandal is six months old, but for some time very little has been heard of it. There was much curiosity at the time, but now tells the President and the jury sworn to try him that he is innocent, notwithstanding his former confession and the discoveries made in his house. "I had not," he said, "the least part in committing the forgeries of which I am accused; my good faith was grossly abused."

Being desired by the President to explain how this might be, he stated that towards the end of the year 1874, while staying in Paris for a short time, a person called upon him and, informing him that he had been charged by Prince Humbert with the important affair of rising 250,000f., asked him if, in the course of his business transactions, he could undertake to find the money. "Who was that person?" asked the President. "That I cannot tell you," was the reply. "He was a person in whom I was justified in placing the highest confidence, but whose name I cannot reveal."

As this *incognito* plays a considerable part in the circumstances related by Mantegazza, and, no doubt, will continue to do so through the whole of the trial, the President has *pro tempore* styled him X. "I continued," continued Mantegazza, "to do my best in the matter, and told X that I might, perhaps, succeed in London, where I had just been on business for the King, but that I should require an authorization to show the persons with whom I should have to treat." "What was the business for the King which took you to London?" asked the President. "To effect a loan of ten millions for His Majesty upon mortgage." "Did you carry out that operation?"—"No; it was afterwards concluded with the Savings Bank of Milan." "Did you go to London by His Majesty's orders?"—"No; I was instructed by the Marchese Spinola, who held a *procura* direct from the King." "Have you ever been employed by His Majesty?"—"Most certainly." "Do you mean to say you have transacted business matters directly with the King?"—"*Bogattella, con lui stessa*" ("With himself direct") he answered; and then went on to state that towards the end of February, 1875, the Marchese Spinola called upon him and told him that the King required an accommodation; that he accompanied the Marchese Spinola to His Majesty's apartment, and, receiving instructions from himself direct, took his acceptance for 100,000f., and discounted it with Messrs. Ferrand, of Naples; that on the 26th of May, five days before the bill became mature, he received a note from Count Castellengo telling him that His Majesty desired to see him the next morning at 8 or half-past 8 o'clock. At the time appointed he went to the Palace, and was again introduced into the Royal presence. The King then told *him*, he *said*, that he had immediate want of 200,000f. or 250,000f., and, at the same time taking from his pocket the 100,000f. for the bill falling due, handed it to him without asking for any receipt, saying, "You will send me the bill back," which he did by letter.

The forgeries have been found to be multitudinous; some of the bills purport to be signed by the King, some by Prince Humbert, some, it would appear, by both together. Besides these there are letters of authorization, purporting to be signed by the King and the Prince, empowering Mantegazza to act for them, and two letters written by the chief of the King's private Cabinet in such terms as afforded proof that Mantegazza was acting under the Royal instructions. The trial is not yet over, and we must wait to see, not merely if he persists in his last story, but if the Court is satisfied to dispense with the attendance of a witness who could clear up the whole mystery of the transaction.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Bologna, writing on 21st August, says that the mystery surrounding this case rather increases than diminishes. "One of the principal witnesses, the Avvocato Polli, who was one of Mantegazza's chief agents in placing the forged bills, and who with others was arrested at the same time and detained in prison until his innocence of any criminal part in the transaction was established, electrified the crowd assembled in the court by acknowledging that he has since then been employed in the endeavour to raise, not a mere 500,000f., but two millions for the King's use. His description of the persons by whom he was instructed in this new affair conveyed the impression of their responsibility; the bankapplied to was that which has lost 200,000f., and the securities offered were the same as those given by Mantegazza—that is to say, bills of exchange, with His Majesty's *avallo* attached to each." One of the witnesses was the Commendatore Aghemo, chief of the King's private cabinet. He proved the falsity of the King's signatures. He added that being about to repair to Bologna to give his evidence in the case before the Court, he had felt it to be his duty to refer the subject to His Majesty and take his instructions. The commands given to him by the King were to state to the Court, in the most unqualified terms, that it was absolutely false that His Majesty had given, to any person whomsoever, such instructions as those under which the last witness professed to have acted. His orders were to explicitly classify this affair with the others, in which His Majesty's name had been so grossly abused. In the former part of his examination Signor Aghemo had as distinctly stated that he was instructed by His Majesty to say that he had never given Mantegazza any instructions whatever to transact business for him, nor had His Majesty had any dealings with the prisoner, except on the occasion of the 100,000f. discounted with Messrs. Ferrand. The *Times'* correspondent concludes his letter as follows:—"I may state here that the evidence brought forward proves that there are no grounds whatever for supposing that Mantegazza was ever employed by Prince Humbert to transact any business for him, or by any other persons on the Prince's behalf."

MR. WORDSWORTH AND HIS CRITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not think that "A Benighted Christian" does much credit to the creed he professes in imputing an unworthy motive to Mr. Wordsworth for the simple manly course he adopted in signing his name to his letters. I am sure that 99 out of every 100 of your readers, whether they agree in opinion with Mr. Wordsworth or not will admire his courage and honesty, and also, I would hope, the courtesy and temper with which he has replied to misunderstandings and misrepresentations which to most would certainly have been very irritating. It is clear that with the exception of the Roman Catholic contributor in your yesterday's paper, not a single one of his critics carries metal enough to make the discussion really instructive, and that in proportion to their inability to deal with his opinions they become angry and abusive and show a desire to damage, not his opinions, but himself. What has Mr. Wordsworth done to deserve this treatment? He has expressed his belief that the creed of Cristendom is divided and decaying, and that in particular the progressive human mind is moving away from a belief in the miraculous. In the eyes of science, he says, all alleged miracles stand on the same footing and must stand or fall by the same tests. Whether these opinions are sound or unsound is no doubt a perfectly fair question for discussion, but it is really astonishing that so many of your correspondents should express surprise and even horror at their expression. Why, it is impossible to open the pages of any of the leading reviews or magazines without finding abundant evidence that these questions are open and are engaging the keenest attention on all sides. Which side, on the whole, may be advancing and which receding is of course a fair matter of opinion, but your correspondents have surely no excuse for their tone of angry remonstrance, as if such horrible doctrines had never been heard of before. For good or for evil the revolution in religion to which Mr. Wordsworth refers has already commenced, and its signs are patent to all who keep their minds open and not less to those who deplore it than those who regard it with hope. To give merely one illustration. Mr. Wordsworth's sentence at the end of his second letter is said to have given great offence. But Mr. Mathew Arnold, a high officer in the English Education Department, says precisely the same thing. In "Literature and Dogma," page 129, he says:—"It is what we call the Time Spirit that is sapping the proof from miracles—it is the '*Zeit Geist*' itself. Whether we attack them, or whether we defend them, does not much matter; the human mind as its experience widens, is turning away from them. And for this reason: *it sees, as its experience widens, how they arise. It sees them under certain circumstances, they always do arise; and that they have not more solidity in one case than another.*" This does not of course prove that Mr. Arnold or Mr. Wordsworth is right, but the fact that a school inspector in England expresses such an opinion in a book of popular Theology does show, I submit, that the attitude of indignant surprise at Mr. Wordsworth's audacity is altogether out of place. It appears to me that with the exception of the Roman Catholic reply yesterday, (and even that raised 'points of order,' obiedly such as relevancy, &c.) scarcely one has attempted for a moment to grapple with the issues raised. They have devoted their attacks to Mr. Wordsworth, as a person, not to his arguments. Mr. Wordsworth, for instance, expressed his belief, giving reasons, that the views of this country, who abandoned their own "incarnations," would not be able to accept your particular incarnation held sacred by large numbers of Christians. The *Bombay Guardian* thinks it a reply to this to say that Mr. Wordsworth is a caluminator of the character of Christ! But surely every one knows that the whole body of Unitarian Christians, large numbers of the laity, and not a few of the clergy of the Church of England, are at one with Mr. Wordsworth and Mr. Arnold on this point. As to the character of Christ and the ideal of the Christian character nothing is so remarkable in the correspondence between Mr. Wordsworth and his critics as the fact that nearly all the Christian charity and tolerance and patience and abstineson from imputation of motives and obvious loyalty to 'truth' are on the side of the avowed 'non-Christian.' It is those who claimed monopoly of the Christian wishes who have such stones at hand as 'apostate,' 'infidel,' 'dishonourable,' 'derider,' 'caluminator,' and who indulge in taunts and sneers and the most glaring misrepresentations. "A Benighted Christian," for instance, first taunts Mr. Wordsworth with signing his name—(I offer, I am sure with hundreds, my small tribute of admiration for his moral courage in having done so.) He then taunts Mr. Wordsworth with differing from his own grandfather, adding, with singular inconsistency for his argument but perfect consistency with his apparent desire to be as offensive as possible, that the grandfather was no great shakes himself. Let the missionaries teach in future that natives should above all things endeavour to be in perfect agreement with their grandfathers. He then taunts him, of all things in the world, with the changed tone of his truly magnanimous answer to Mr. Macpherson, and shortly after with teaching his pupils that any of their idolatries are as good as Christianity—an atrocious calumny if ever there was one,—and finally characterises Mr. Wordsworth's style as a mixture of bombast and twaddle—a statement which makes one thankful that the Benighted Christian did not go on to his personal appearance. Most of the other letters are more or less of the same kind, based on the two assumptions that Mr. Wordsworth has no right to hold such opinions as he does, or that holding them, he has no right to express them because they cause people pain and lower Christians in the eyes of natives. For my part I believe in the principle "by their fruits ye shall know them," and I think Mr. Wordsworth has set us all, both Europeans and natives, a good example of temperate statement of belief, of charity, of tolerance, of sincere respect for opinions which he himself does not hold, and of studious desire to do justice to his opponents, and above all, of moral courage in the loyal pursuit of truth for its own sake, as that which cannot but be in accordance with the intentions of the Creator.

A BROAD CHURCHMAN.

September 13.

THE BOMBAY ICE TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your contemporary made me say in his yesterday's issue, "add to this that freight on this 24,000 tons (in round numbers I should have said) shipped 1871 to 1875 inclusive averaged over Rs. 10 per ton," instead of "add to this that freight on this 24,000 tons in round numbers shipped during 1871 to 1875 inclusive has not averaged over Rs. 10 per ton." Whilst I am writing I may say that "freight (average) Rs. 20 per ton" in my estimate 30th August is too high. When we had an ice business freights ruled exceptionally high. The average freight as the freight market has ruled for a number of years past is Rs. 10 per ton. At present 6 or 8 rupees per ton is nearer the mark.—Yours, &c.,

B. F. FARNHAM.

Sept. 13.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide St. Jadard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Lane London, "Export Chicory" Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BOMBAY.

THE THUNDERER FUND.—We have been requested by the National Bank of India, Limited, to acknowledge receipt of the following subscription on account of the Thunderer Fund:—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Rs. 50.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A shigram driver, named Seetul Dhondoosing, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for torturing his horse. He was charged at the instance of a native police constable.

BREACH OF TRUST.—A Parsee, named Cowasjee Pestonjee, was yesterday sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour in the Common Jail, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for misapplying, in breach of trust, six gold ear-drops, valued Rs. 30, the property of Chubildass Mooljee.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 9th Sept., was 59 feet; total rainfall up to date 56 inches 14 cents. In the corresponding week last year, it was 59 feet 1 tenth; total rainfall up to date 60 inches 92 cents.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Cruickshank Road on view of the body of Rajnaj Cannack. Deceased was a labourer, aged 22 years, whose body was yesterday discovered floating in a well on the Esplanade in an advanced state of decomposition. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a well.

THEFT OF A GOLD ORNAMENT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo, named Curson Jeewa, a dealer in sandalwood, appeared before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of his servant, named Bhana Jeewa, charging him with the theft of a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 220, alleged to have been stolen on the 23rd July last. The accused is said to have been arrested by the authorities at Bhimpoor, in the territory of the Nawab of Sucheen, and to be now in their custody on information laid by the complainant regarding the matter. The warrant was granted by His Worship in order that the accused may be made over to the police authorities here and dealt with according to law.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, 13TH SEPT.

(Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

THE DHOBIE TALAO MURDER CASE.

In this case the prisoner, Luximon Rama, was charged with having, on the night of the 30th June last, murdered a woman, named Rumee, who was his mother-in-law, and a woman, named Savitree, his wife. The prisoner and his wife and the woman Rumee, and some other people lived together in a chawl at Dobie Talao. Up to the day on which the murders were committed the prisoner and his wife lived together on good terms, but on that day, or some time previously, the prisoner appears to have entertained suspicions of his wife's faithfulness. Evidence was given to show that on the night of the murder the prisoner and his wife and the woman Rumee had gone to live in a room in another part of the same lane. The witnesses, who were two women who resided in the house formerly occupied by the prisoner, said that shortly after they had gone to sleep on the night in question, they were awakened by hearing an alarm raised. On taking a light out into the lane, they saw the prisoner running away, and found the body of the woman Rumee lying on the verandah, dead, and the prisoner's wife Savitree, lying near the latter, severely wounded but still alive. The police having arrived, Constable Grennan had the body of the woman Savitree removed on a *charpoy* to the hospital, but before she could be brought there she died. The prisoner, after running away from the place where the murders were committed, appears to have proceeded in the direction of the Fort, near which he gave himself up to a police sepoy, who having brought him to the Dhobie Talao chowkey, he was placed under arrest. Subsequently the prisoner pointed out to Inspector Price a hole in the wall of his room, which, he said, the man who lived in the next room, the woman Savitree, had made with the intention of entering his room to carry on an intrigue with his (the prisoner's) wife. He also pointed out the spot where he had thrown away the knife with which he had committed the murder. This knife was an ordinary dinner knife, with a pointed blade; about one and a quarter inch of the blade had been found broken off in the body of the woman Savitree. The evidence having been heard, and Mr. Fox having addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, His Lordship summed up their evidence; the jury then retired to consider their verdict, and having returned into Court, handed in a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was then sentenced to be hanged in the usual form.

Mr. Marriott and Mr. Lang appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Fox for the prisoner.

THEFT IN A DWELLING.

In the case in which Muckanlall Chirangilall *alias* Calumull, is charged with the above offence, Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, for the prisoner, moved for his *subpœna* to be served on a witness at present at Jullundhur. It would require five days to allow the witness to arrive, and he therefore further moved that the case be set down for hearing at the end of the Session. His Lordship granted the application.

POCKET-PICKING.

Dhondoo Gunnoo was charged with having, on the 5th ultimo, stolen a purse containing Rs. 10-10-0 from the person of Damodher Balchrishna, a student, who stated that while standing on the Cowasjee Patell Tank road, watching a *swamy's* procession, he felt some one put his hand into his pocket. Looking round he saw the prisoner's hand and at once caught hold of it. The prisoner broke away and went off with the purse in his hand. A man, named Nanabhai, caught hold of the prisoner when he had gone about 20 yards, but the prisoner got away from him also, and was running away again when a police sepoy arrested him. The jury having returned a verdict of guilty, His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A PRISONER DISCHARGED.

The woman, Bhims, charged together with a man, named Babia Mulloo, with having committed a theft in respect of certain ornaments, &c., was discharged, the prosecution not bringing any evidence against her.

THEFT FROM THE PERSON.

Shaik Mahomed Goolam stood charged with having, on the 12th ultimo, stolen a neckstring to which several gold ornaments were attached from the person of a child, named Visram, who was standing in a street in the native town, with his mother Rajbae. The latter having missed the ornaments from the child's neck raised an alarm, and the prisoner who was standing near her ran away, throwing the ornaments on the ground as he did so. He was then arrested by a sepoy. The evidence having been taken and the prisoner being an old offender and having no defence to make, His Lordship sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions were then adjourned until this morning.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 12th September 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·800
Temperature of the Air	79·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·9
Dew Point	71·6
Relative humidity of Air	·767
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	74·0
General Direction of wind	WNW, W, SE, S, SSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	210
Fall of Rain	0·03 inches.
Total fall during the month	0·64 "
" " " year	45·97 "
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 13th	0·46 "

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 9th September, 1876.

Open, 430½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	28,329	0	0
Merchandise	12,557	0	0
Other receipts	30	0	0
Telegraph	393	0	0
Total Rs.	41,309	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1875.

Open 430½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	31,708	0	0
Merchandise	19,143	0	0
Telegraph	322	0	0
Total Rs.	50,173	0	0
Decrease Rs.	8,864	0	

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Abbotts Smith, Esq., M. D., M.R.C.P., late Physician to the North London Consumption Hospital and the Finsbury Dispensary; the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Senior Physician to the City Dispensary, and Senior Physician to the Ear and Throat Infirmary, &c., &c., writes on the 25th of October, 1875: "It not unfrequently happens that first impression lose, with their freshness some of their force, and that a course of time opinions become matured. I have, therefore much pleasure in stating that the most extended experience of the use of Moller's Cod Liver Oil, in a very large number of cases, has only served to confirm the opinion that I expressed nearly ten years ago in a certificate which I then gave, viz., that it is the purest and best kind of Cod Liver Oil that can be obtained, that it can be readily taken by delicate persons and children, when other forms of oil are refused owing to their unpalatableness, and that it is consequently a valuable remedial agent in the treatment of consumption, and of many other affections accompanied by debility and wasting. Sold by all chemists in capsuled half-pint, and pint Bottles; London depot, 521 Oxford-street, W. C., and in Bombay at the Godonws of Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA.

ONE of the most interesting ceremonies in connection with the opening of a new spinning and weaving mill that have been witnessed in Bombay, took place yesterday afternoon at the starting of the engines of the National Spinning and Weaving Company's mills. These mills are situated at Parell on an extensive piece of land well known as "Soparee Bang," covering an area of 50,000 square yards, and dotted with mango and other fruit trees. This land has been leased in perpetuity at a monthly rental of Rs. 200, but the am

THE TURKISH ATROCITIES IN BULGARIA.

(From the Daily News' Special Commissioner.)

TATAR BAZARDJIK, August 2.

SINCE my letter of yesterday I have supped full of horrors. Nothing has yet been said of the Turks that I do not now believe; nothing could be said of them that I should not think probable and likely. There is, it would seem, a point in atrocity beyond which discrimination is impossible, (when mere comparison, calculation, measurement, are out of the question, and this point the Turks have already passed. You can follow them no further. The way is blocked up by mountains of hideous facts that repel scrutiny and investigation, over and beyond which you cannot see and do not care to go. You feel that it is superfluous to continue measuring these mountains and deciding whether they be a few feet higher or lower, and you do not care to go seeking for molehills among them. You feel that it is time to turn back; that you have seen enough.

But let me tell what we saw at Batak:—We had some difficulty in getting away from Pestera. The authorities were offended because Mr. Schuyler refused to take any Turkish official with him, and they ordered the inhabitants to tell us there were no horses, for we had here to leave our carriages and take to the saddle. But the people were so anxious we should go, that they furnished horses in spite of the prohibition, only bringing them first without saddles, by way of showing how reluctantly they did it. We asked them if they could not bring us some saddles also, and this they did with much alacrity, and some chuckling at the way in which the Mudir's orders were walked over. Finally we mounted and got off. We had been besieged all the morning by the same people who had blockaded us the night before, or who appeared to be the same, their stories were so much alike. We could do nothing but listen in pity to a few of them—for it would have taken all day to hear each separate tale of misery and suffering—and gave vague promises that we would do all in our power to relieve their misery upon our return to Constantinople. But diplomatic help is also I very slow. While ambassadors are exchanging notes and compliments inviting each other to dinner, discussing the matter over their coffee and cigars, making representations to the Porte, and obtaining promises which nobody believes in, these poor people are starving and dying. Many of them decided to seize this opportunity and accompany us to Batak, to visit their ruined homes, and others caught our bridle reins, determined to make us listen to their stories before we should start. One woman caught my horse, and held it until she could shew me where a bullet had traversed her arm, completely disabling her from work, and this was only the least of her woes. Husband killed, and little children depending on that broken arm for bread; all of this told in a language so much like Russian that I could understand a great deal of it; so like Russian that I could easily have fancied myself amongst peasants of the Volga, or the denizens of the Gostinoi Dvor, in Moscow. The resemblance is striking, and it is no wonder the Russians sympathise with these people.

You observe the same sort of family likeness about the eyes, that may be always seen among brothers and sisters who are utterly unlike each other in features—tricks of countenance, movements of the hands, tones of the voice, even to that curious, uncertain expression of the face which often in the Russian peasant makes it almost impossible to tell whether he is laughing or crying. A Russian, a Bulgarian, a Servian, a Montenegrin, and a Tchek may meet and talk, each in his own language, and all understand each other. You might as well expect the English north of the Thames not to sympathise with those south of it, in case the latter were under the domination of the Turks, as to try to prevent these Sclavonic races from helping each other while groaning under a foreign despotism.

Batak is situated about thirty miles south of Tartar Bazardjik as the crow flies, high up in a spur of the Balkans that here sweeps round to the south from the main range. The road was only a steep mountain path that in places might have tried the agility of a goat. There was a better one, as we learned upon our return, but, with that perversity which distinguishes the Oriental mind, our guide took this one instead. We formed a curious but a somewhat lugubrious procession as we wound up the steep mountain side. First there were our two zaptiehs in their picturesque costumes, bristling with knives and pistols, our guide likewise armed to the teeth, then the five persons who composed our party, mounted on mules and horses decked out with nondescript saddles and trappings, followed by a procession of 50 or 60 women and children who had resolved to accompany us to Batak. Many of the women carried a small child, and a heavy burden besides, comprising the provisions, clothing, cooking utensils, or harvesting implements, they had begged or borrowed in Pesters. Even children, little girls of nine and ten years were trudging wearily up the steep mountain side under burthens too heavy for them; and they would be five or six hours in reaching their destination.

After three hours' climbing by paths so steep that we were obliged to dismount and walk half the time without them seeming quite safe from rolling down into some abyss, mounting higher and higher until we seemed to have got among the clouds, we at last emerged from a thick wood into a delightful little valley that spread out a rich carpet of verdure before our eyes. A little stream came murmuring down through it, upon which there was built a miniature saw-mill. It appears that the people in Batak did a considerable trade in timber, which they worked up from the forests on the surrounding mountains, for we afterwards observed a great number of these little mills, and were even told there were over two hundred in and about the village. The mill-wheels are silent now. This little valley with its rich grassy slopes ought to have been covered with herds of sheep and cattle. Not one was to be seen. The pretty little place was as lonely as a graveyard, or as though no living thing had trod its rich greensward for years. We ascended the slope to the right, and when we reached the top of the ridge which separated it from the next valley, we had a beautiful panorama spread out before us. The mountains seemed to extend around in a circle, enclosing a tract of country, some eight or ten miles in diameter, considerably lower down, which was cut up by a great number of deep hollows and ravines that traversed it in every direction, and seemed to cross and cut off each other without the slightest appearance of anything like reference to a watershed. It looked more like an enlarged photograph of the mountains of the moon than anything else I could think of.

Down in the bottom of one of these hollows we could make out a village, which our guide informed us it would still take us an hour and a half to reach, although it really seemed to be very near. This was the village of Batak which we were in search of. The hillsides were covered with little fields of wheat and rye that were golden with ripeness. But although the harvest was ripe, and over ripe, although in many places the well-filled ears had broken down the fast-decaying straw that could no longer hold them aloft, and were now lying flat, there was no sign of reapers trying to save them. The fields were as deserted as the little valley, and the harvest was rotting in the soil. In an hour we had neared the village.

As we approached our attention was directed to some dogs on a slope overlooking the town. We turned aside from the road and passing over the debris of two or three walls, and through several gardens, urged our horses up the ascent towards the dogs. They barked at us in an angry manner and then ran off into the adjoining fields. I observed nothing peculiar as we mounted until my horse stumbled. When looking down I perceived he had stepped on a human skull partly hid among the grass. It was quite dry and hard, and might, to all appearances, have been there for two or three years, so well had the dogs done their work. At last we came to a kind a little plateau or shelf on the hillside, where the ground was nearly level, with the exception of a little indentation where the head of a hollow broke through. We rode towards this, with the intention of crossing it, but all suddenly drew rein with an exclamation of horror, for right before us, almost beneath our horses' feet, was a sight that made us shudder. It was a heap of skulls, intermingled with bones from all parts of the human body, skeletons nearly entire, rotting, clothing, human hair, and putrid flesh lying there in one foul heap, around which the grass was growing luxuriantly. It omitted a sickening odour, like that of a dead horse, and it was here the dogs had been seeking a hasty repast when our untimely approach interrupted them.

In the midst of this heap I could distinguish one slight skeleton form still enclosed in a chemise, the skull wrapped about with a coloured handkerchief, and the bony ankles encased in the embroidered footless stockings worn by the Bulgarian women. We looked about us. The ground was strewed with bones in every direction, where the dogs had carried them off to gnaw them at their leisure. At the distance of a hundred yards beneath us lay the town. As seen from our standpoint, it reminded one somewhat of the ruins of Herculaneum or Pompeii. There was not a roof left, not a whole wall standing; all was a mass of ruins, from which arose as we listened a low plaintive wail, like the "keening" of the Irish over their dead, that filled the little valley and gave it voice. We had the explanation of this curious sound when we afterwards descended into the village. We looked again at the heap of skulls and skeletons before us, and we observed that they were all small, and that the articles of clothing still intermingled with them and lying about were all parts of women's apparel. These, then, were all women and girls. From my saddle I counted about a hundred skulls, not including those that were hidden beneath the others in the ghastly heap, nor those that were scattered far and wide through the fields. The skulls were nearly all separated from the rest of the bones, the skeletons were nearly all headless. These women had all been beheaded. We descended into the town. Within the shattered walls of the first house we came to was a woman sitting on a heap of rubbish, rocking herself to and fro, wailing a kind of monotonous chant, half sung, half sobbed, that was not without a wild discordant melody. In her lap she held a babe, and another child sat beside her patiently and silently, and looked at us as we passed with wondering eyes. She paid no attention to us but went bent our ear to hear what she was saying, and our interpreter said it was as follows:—"My home, my home, my poor home, my sweet home; my husband, my husband, my poor husband, my dear husband; my home, my sweet home," and so on, repeating the same words over and over again a thousand times. In the next house were two, engaged in the same way; one old, the other young, repeating words nearly identical, "I had a home and now I have none; I had a husband and now I am a widow; I had a son and now I have none; I had five children and now I have one," while rocking themselves to and fro, beating their heads and wringing their hands. These were women who had escaped from the massacre, and had only just returned for the first time, having taken advantage of our visit or that of Mr. Baring to do so. They might have returned long ago, but their terror was so great that they had not dared without the presence and protection of a foreigner, and now they would go on for hours in this way, "keening" this kind of funeral dirge over their ruined homes. This was the explanation of the curious sound we had heard when up on the hill. As we advanced the re were more and more; some sitting on the heaps of stones that covered the floors of their houses; others walking up and down before their doors, wringing their hands and repeating the same despairing wail. There were few tears in this universal mourning. It was dry, hard, and despairing. The fountain of tears had been dried up weeks before, but the tide of sorrow and misery was as great as ever, and had to find vent without their aid. As we proceeded most of them fell into line behind us, and they finally formed a procession of four or five hundred people, mostly women and children, who followed us about wherever we went with their mournful cries. Such a sound as their united voices sent up to heaven I hope never to hear again.

It may be well, before going further, to say something about Batak, so that the reader may form a better idea of what took place here. It was a place of nine hundred houses, and about eight or nine thousand inhabitants. As there are no Census statistics, nor, indeed, trustworthy statistics of any other kind in Turkey, it is impossible to tell exactly what the population of any place is or was. But the ordinary rule of calculating five persons to the house will not hold good in Bulgaria. The Bulgarians, like the Russian peasantry, adhere to the old patriarchal method, and fathers and married sons, with their children and children's children, live under the same roof until the grandfather dies. As each son in his turn gets married, a new room is added to the old building, until with the new generation there will often be twenty or thirty people living under the same roof, all paying obedience and respect to the head of the family. In estimating the population, therefore, by the number of houses, somewhat as between eight and ten souls must be counted as the average. Edip Effendi, in his report, states that there were only about fourteen hundred inhabitants in the village, all told. A more impudent falsehood was never uttered, even by a Turk. Mr. Schuyler has obtained their tax-list for this year, and finds that there were 1,421 able-bodied men assessed to pay the military exemption tax. This number in any European country would indicate a population of about 15,000, but here it would not give more than from 8,000 to 10,000 souls all told, and this is the figure at which the population of the place is estimated by the inhabitants, as well as by the people of Pesters.

I think people in England and Europe generally have a very imperfect idea of what these Bulgarians are. I have always heard them spoken of as mere savages, who were in reality not much more civilised than the American Indians; and I confess that I myself was not far from entertaining the same opinion not very long ago. I was astonished, as I believe most of my readers will be, to learn that there is scarcely a Bulgarian village without its school; that these schools are, where they have not been burnt by the Turks, in a very flourishing condition; that they are supported by a voluntary tax levied by the Bulgarians on themselves, not only without being forced to do it by the Government, but in spite of all sorts of obstacles thrown in their way by the perversity of the Turkish authorities; that the instruction given in these schools is gratuitous, and that all profit alike by it, poor as well as rich; that there is scarcely a Bulgarian child that cannot read and write, and, finally, that the percentage of people who can read and write is as great in Bulgaria as in England and France. Do the people who speak of the Bulgarians as savages happen to be aware of these facts? Again I had thought that the burning of a Bulgarian village meant the burning of a few mud huts that were in reality of little value, and that could be easily rebuilt. I was very much astonished to find that the majority of these villages are in reality well-built towns, with solid stone houses, and that there are in all of them a comparatively large number of people who have attained to something like comfort, and that some of the villages might stand a not very unfavourable comparison with an English or French village. The truth is that these Bulgarians, instead of the savages we have taken them for, are in reality a hard-working, industrious, honest, civilized, and peaceful people. Now, as regards the insurrection, there was a weak attempt at an insurrection in three or four villages, but none whatever in Batak, and it does not appear that a single Turk was killed here.

The Turkish authorities do not even pretend that there was any Turk killed here, or that the inhabitants offered any resistance whatever. When Achmet-Agha, who commanded the massacre came with the Bashi-Bazouks and demanded the surrender of their arms, they at first refused, but offered to deliver them to the regular troops or to the Kaimakan at Tartar Bazardjik. This, however, Achmet-Agha refused to allow, and insisted upon their arms being delivered to him and his Bashi-Bazouks. After considerable hesitation and parleying this was done. It must not be supposed that these were arms that the inhabitants had especially prepared for an insurrection. They were simply the arms that everybody, Christian and Turks alike, carried and wore openly, as is the custom here. What followed the delivery of the arms will best be understood by the continuation of the recital of what we saw yesterday. At the point where we descended into the principal street of the place, the people who had gathered around us pointed to a heap of ashes by the roadside, among which could be distinguished a great number of calcined bones. Here a heap of dead bodies had been burnt, and it would seem that the Turks had been making some futile and misdirected attempts at cremation.

A little further on we came to an object that filled us with pity and horror. It was the skeleton of a young girl not more than fifteen, lying by the roadside, and partly covered with the debris of a fallen wall. It was still clothed in a chemise; the ankles were enclosed in footless stockings; but the little feet, from which the shoes had been taken, were naked, and owing to the fact that the flesh had dried instead of decomposing, were nearly perfect. There was a large gash in the skull, to which a mass of rich brown hair nearly a yard long still clung, trailing in the dust. It is to be remarked that all the skeletons of women found here were dressed in a chemise only, and this poor child had evidently been stripped of her chemise, partly in the search for money and jewels, partly out of mere brutality, then outraged, and afterwards killed. We have talked with many women who had passed through all parts of the ordeal but the last, and the procedure seems to have been as follows. They would seize a woman strip her carefully to her chemise, laying aside articles of clothing that were valuable, with any ornaments and jewels she might have about her. Then as many of them as cared would violate her, and the last man would kill her or not as he thought fit. But this village was in an isolated, out-of-the way place, difficult of access, and they never thought Europeans would go poking their noses here, so they cynically said, "These Christians are not even worth burial, let the dogs eat them."

We talked to many of the people, but we had not the heart to listen to many of their stories in detail, and we restricted ourselves to simply asking them the number lost in each family. No other method would probably give a better idea of the fearful character of the massacre, and the way in which whole families were swept out of existence. "How many were in your family?" we would ask. "Ten," the answer would be, perhaps. "How many remain?" "Two." "How many in yours?" "Eight." "How many remain?" "Three." "How many in yours?" "Fifteen." "How many remain?" "Five." And so on in families numbering from five to twenty, in which only remained from one to five persons. One old woman came to me, wringing her hands, and crying in that hard tearless manner of which I have already spoken, and when we could get her sufficiently calmed to tell us her story, she said she had three tall handsome sons, daughters, and grandchildren. All were killed in her sight, all married to good and dutiful wives, Reik, Stoyanka, and Anka, and they had between them twelve beautiful children, Anghel and Tragan and Ghiorghy and Ivantchu, Letko, Awen, Boydan, Stojan, Tonko, and Yungka, and she could not tell how many cruelly counted all told nineteen persons living under the same roof. Of all this large flourishing family, the tall handsome sons, the dutiful wives, and the twelve beautiful children, there remained only this tearless old grandmother. They were all brutally slaughtered to the last one. Of this flourishing family tree there remained only this lifeless withered trunk, and the poor old woman sat down and beat her head against the ground, and fairly screamed out her despair. There was an old man who told us of his uncle, Blagoi Christostoff, a venerable patriarch of the grand old type. He had five sons married, who had among them twenty-seven children, thus making a family that with the wives counted up a sum total of thirty-nine persons living under the same roof. Of this enormous family there are only eight left.

We might have goane on for hours listening to these stories had we but time. There was another family of twenty-five, of whom seven were left; one of twenty-eight, of whom eight were left; numbers of them of ten to fifteen, of whom one to five were left; and we heard besides of many families that had been completely annihilated, not one remaining. The people who committed this wholesale slaughter were not Circassian, as has been supposed, but the Turks of the neighbouring villages, led by the Achmed Agha already spoken of. The village of Batak was comparatively rich and prosperous; it had excited the envy and jealousy of its Turkish neighbours, and the opportunities of plunder offered a temptation to the Turks which, combined with their religious fanaticism and the pretext of an insurrection in another part of the country, was more than they could resist. The man Achmed Agha, who commanded the slaughter, has not been punished, and will not be, but, on the contrary, has been promoted to the rank of Yuz-bashi, and decorated.

We were told that any number of children and young girls had been carried off; that it was known in what villages these were kept, and that the Turks simply refused to restore them to their parents. Mr. Schuyler afterwards obtained a list, with the names and ages of eighty-seven girls and boys that had been carried off, with the name of the village in which each was kept.

As to the present condition of the people who are here, it is simply fearful to think of. The Turkish authorities have built a few wooden sheds in the outskirts of the village in which they sleep, but they have nothing to live upon but what they can beg or borrow from their neighbours. And in addition to this the Turkish authorities, with that cool cynicism and utter disregard of European demands for which they are so distinguished, have ordered these people to pay their regular taxes and war contributions just as though nothing had happened. Ask the Porte about this at Constantinople, and it will be denied, with the most plausible protestations and the most reassuring promises that everything will be done to help the suffers. But everywhere the people of the burnt villages come to Mr. Schuyler with the same story—that unless they pay their taxes and war contributions they are threatened with expulsion from the nooks and corners of the crumbling walls where they have found a temporary shelter. It is simply impossible for them to pay, and what will be the result of these demands it is not easy to foretell. But the Government needs money badly, and must have it. Each village must make up its ordinary quota of taxes, and the living must pay for the dead.

We asked about the skulls and bones we had been up on the hill upon first arriving in the village where the dogs had barked at us. These we were told were the bones of about two hundred young girls, who had first been captured and particularly reserved for a worse fate than death. They were kept till the last; they had been in the hands of their captors for several days—for the burning and the pillaging had not all been accomplished in a single day—and during this time they had suffered all it was possible that poor weak frame could endure, and then the hands of brutal savages. Then, when the town had been pillaged and burnt, when all their friends had been slaughtered, these poor young things, whose very wrongs should have insured them safety, whose very outrages should have insured them protection, were taken, in the broad light of day, beneath the smiling canopy of heaven, coolly beheaded, and thrown in a heap, and left to rot.

Mr. Disraeli was right when he wittily remarked that the Turks usually terminated their connection with people who fell into their hands in a more expeditious manner than by imprisoning them. And so they do. Mr. Disraeli was right. At the time he made that very witty remark, these young girls had been lying there many days.

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Messrs. F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta,

Sub-Agents—BUFALLY HIRJULLA, No. 39, Pir Market near Juma Musjid, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN FIRST CARPENTER STREET, NEAR KHETWADY.

On SATURDAY next, the 16th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Messrs. Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook and Dorabjee Byramjee Patell, executors of the Will of the late Dinshawjee Jamsetjee Ba liwalla, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Hurree Thakursey, the following landed property, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 29th day of April 1874, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of First Carpenter's Street, near Khetwady, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, admeasuring 214 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,699 and 1,706 and bounded on the east by the public drain, on the west by the said First Capenter Street, on the North by the property of LAXMEN Chetgunnest, and on the south by the property of Damodher Wamonjee, and which dwelling-house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

Bombay, 14th September 1876.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room:—

10 bales grey shirtings 7 lbs.
3 cases white swiss lappets.
5 cases white dorit stripes.
10 bales grey dhoties, 9, 9 and 10 yards.
10 cases white jaconets.
1 cask paint brushes.
5 cases Dr. Wilson's nursery powder.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAZAR GATE STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of Sept mber 1876, at 4 p.m., undermention d property will be sold by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook, Hormusjee Ardaseer Suntook, and Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Suntook, the owners thereof, unless it is sold by private contract before the day of Auction

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 180 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 640 and 650, together with the messuage or tenement thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 1,110. The premises are situate on the east side of Bazar Gate Street, in the Register Sub-district of Fort and Mody Bay, in Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Shaikh Mahomed bin Ally, on or towards the west by Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the south by the property of Khimchund Mothuradass, and were formerly and are now in occupation of Manockjee Rustomjee and other tenants of the said owners.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Manussukhlal M. Munshi or Mr. Ardaseer Framjee, Solicitors to the Vendors, at their respective office, Apollo Street, Fort.

Private offers to purchase the property will be attended to by the Vendors.

Dated this 24th day of August 1876.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainwares, Mahogany square Pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a Sewing Machine, by Messrs. Wheeler and Wilson, &c. &c. No. 16, Forss Road (Mr. John Ryan's bungalow), near the Grant Road Station.

On SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, No. 16, Foras Road, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., of J. W. Fido, Esq.

Full particulars will appear on hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the furniture will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Iron Safes and Plated Goods, Harness, Office Shigram, 1 strong Australian, and 1 Arab Grey Horse, Wines, Choice, Plants, &c., at No. 6, Tarwady, Malabar Hill.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will on MONDAY, the 25th instant, sell by P blic Auction, at 1 P. M., at his residence at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, shigram, horses, wines, plants, &c., of the late Alexander Thomson, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

The plants will be sold in the morning at 7 A. M.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th September 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

5 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales addition to this the Turkish authorities,
12 brass ship's lanterns.
16 table and hanging kerosine lamps.
1 case of medicines and measuring glasses.
30 boxes confectionary.
To Be Let, at Bandora Hill, two airy bungalows,

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th September 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND CO.

AUCTION SALE of Military Clothing, Wearing Apparel, Plateware, Household Furniture, Chandeliers, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Sale Room, the property of a deceased Military Officer, consisting of laced military Dress wearing apparel, blanket, quilt, animal skins and rugs, suit of waterproof clothing, plateware, consisting of curry and vegetable dishes, soap and sauce tureens, China cabinet chests of drawers, chairs, couches, Japan tid and cash boxes, leather money and clothes bags, sundry miscellaneous articles.

Also belonging to other concerns, household furniture, 10, 8 and 6 lights, &c., argand lamps, gas chandelier, kerosine billiard lights, &c., also small stock of good tobacco, one snider rifle, few dozen champagne and claret.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th September 1876,

NOTICES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on hand A LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FRASER AND MILLER,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS

BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKS